SURROUNDING MANILA

THE INSURGENTS ARE FIGHTING RIGHT AND DAT.

They Are New Close Around the City, Whiel in Likely to Pall Before Our Troops Arrivo -blespitale and Churches Crowded with Wounded-The Spaniards Would Bather Improvder to Us Than to the Matives

Special Cable Despatches to Tan Sun. BERLIN, June 14 .- A despatch from Shanghat to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Philippine insurgents are a mile and a half from Manila, which is entirely surrounded.

It is understood that the insurgents will endeaver to force the Spanisheds to establish an independent Government before the American reinfercements arrive.

The German Consul has transferred 800 Ger man and Swiss residents of Manila to a steamer. LOEDON, June 14 .- A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says that advices from Mantle under date of June 8 shows that the insurgents forced the passage of the Zapete

River and captured Las Pinas and Paranaki. Eines then the fighting has been incessan night and day. The Spaniards are being gradually driven in, and the fall of Manila seems imminent before the arrival of the Amer-

A panio is probable. The Spaniards prefer to capitulate to Admiral Dewey rather than to risk the horrers of insurgent success.

The place is absolutely incapable of resisting s bembardment. Its defenders suffer severely from the incessant attacks of the insurgents and the want of food and rest. The hospitals and churches are crowded with

the progress of the insurgents, whe, according to the Spaniards, are led by Americans. Maprip, June 14.-General Correa, Minister of War, is trying to be optimistic regarding the

the wounded. Admiral Dewey is surprised by

situation at Manile. He declares that Captain-General Augusti has concentrated 20,000 men and 199 long-range guns in and near the Philippine capital.

IN MANULA SURRENDERS Incin Wants Americans Instead of Natives to

Occupy the City. Special Cable Despatches to THE BUL. VIENNA, June 14 .- The Neue Freis Presse eserts that the Spanish Government has requested the powers to urge the United States o eccupy Manila with American troops in the event of the surrender of that city and not to

who are notorious for their cruelty. Madrid, June 14 .- In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Sefior Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, said that the Government had no information that the Americans had seized the Marianne Islands, Spain's possession east of the

w it to fall into the hands of the insurgenta

Philippines. LONDON, June 14 .- The text of the proclams tion issued by Aguinalde, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, on May 24 is published here. He first explains that he originally surrendered to the Spaniards believing that such action on his part would be advantageous to the country, and also for the reason that he lacked material to continue the struggle. He returned and renewed hostilities because the Spaniards had falled to fulfil their promises and seemed to be impotent in the hands of the priests, and because the great American nation had offered him protection in view of his achievement of the freedom of the people.

He prehibits any attempts at peace negotiations with the Spaniards, and declares that any Spaniards parleying without a flag of truce will

be shot as spics.

The United States Government, he says, is ming to aid them and free them from tyranny, considering them capable of self-government as a civilized people. In order to retain the good offices of that great nation they must tals from robbery and plunder and violation of persons and property. He therefore comfollowers to respect the lives and property of foreigners and also of Spaniards who have not directly or indirectly assumed arms, or if they shall lay down their arms, and hospitals and similar institutions and their emthese commands will be summarily judged by a council or war and those found guilty will be shot forthwith.

MORE TROUPS OFF FOR MANILA. The Second Expedition Vakes Ship and is to

San Francisco, June 14 .- To-night the 4,000 American soldiers destined to help hold the rich Philippines for the United States slept board the transports that will be their floating homes for at least twenty days. The secand expedition for Manila embarked to day with a great outburst of enthusiastic patriotism on the part of the people of San Francisco. The men are aboard and the haggage is loaded and orrow morning the ships will sail away. The men embarked as follows:

mer China-First Colorado Regiment two companies of the Eighteenth United State Infantry, part of Battery A. Utah Artillery, and a detachment of the Engineer Corps under

Steamer Colon-A battalion comprising com panies G. D. E. and B. Twenty-third United States Infantry; two companies Eighteenth United States Infantry, and part of Battery A. Utah Artillery Steamer Senator-First Nebraska Volunteers

Steamer Zealandia-Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Battery B. Utah Artillery. Brig.-Gen. F. V. Greene of New York will be

in command of the expedition. He will reto Major-Gen. Merritt at 9 to-morrow for final instructions, and the fleet will sail im mediately.

The departing soldiers received a hearty ova on in every quarter. The people crowded the streets, flags were waved, and many shouted and wished a safe return. The only disappointment was that the fact each regiment marched to the ners alone and by a different route from the others. The regulars, cool and businesslike were the first to leave the camp. The Colorado regiment, under command of Col. Hale, had reakfast at 6 and struck camp at 6:30, marching at once from camp. The Tenth Pennsyl vania Regiment, 1,000 strong, left camp at 9 having been delayed in getting an immens quantity of baggage ready for the express wagens. The regiment got a hearty reception

The regiment from Nebraska under Col Brett was delayed in embarkation on account of the fact that the steamer Senator was not quite ready to receive its quota of troops this morn ing. However, it went aboard this afternoon as also did the Utan Light Artillery.

At Dock street the scene was inspiring Thousands upon thousands of people crowded every space, all the shipping in the harbor was gayly decorated, and as the transports moved Into the stream late this afternoon the cheers of the multitudes and the screech of thousands

of steam whistles made pandemontum. Washington, June 14 .- The total force which it is planned to send to the Philippines will consist of about 21,000 men. The numerical strength of the first expedition under Col. Anderson, which left San Francisco on May 25, was 115 officers and 2,501 enlisted men. The third expedition, the date War Department is bold enough to even guess War Department carries out its present inten-The troops at San Francisco or on the way there number 661 officers and 13,199 men, and there is a probability that \$,300 additional recruits will be secured, and that the Third Nebraska

Restment, under Col. William Jenniors Bryan. will be ordered to report to Gen. Merritt.

The present force available for the second and third expeditions consists of the following troops: The Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry and two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, six troops of the Fourth Cavalry, four foot batteries of the Third Artillery, two light batteries of the Sixth Artillery, the Seventh California, the First Idaho, the Twentieth Kansas, the Thirteenth Minnesota, the First Colorado, the Fifty-first Iowa, the First Montana, the First Nebraska, the Aster light battery, the First North Dakota, the Second Oregon, the Tenth Pennsylvania, the First South Dakota, the First Tennessee one troop of Utah cavalry, two light batteries of Utah artillery, a battalian of the First Washington volunteers, and a battalion of Wyoming

CAPITE AFTER THE BATTLE. An Account of a Visit Ashero Written by Seamon on the Olympia READING, Pa., June 14.-Fred H. Holshauser

seaman on the Olympia, has written to his

parents in Reading an account of his visit ashore at Cavité after the battle. He says: 'I was ashore yesterday among the deserted forts and the wrecks of ships. There were many sad sights. I walked along the streets, where there was nebody in sight for blocks. I entered houses where everything was topsy-turvy. The inhabitants must have been rudely aroused on the memorable morning of May 1, 1898, by our rans. Some of our men are recovering valuaes from these deserted houses. I could not do it

myself. I do not believe in profiting by the mis-

fortunes of these people, although I have no

loubt they would not hesitate at looting an American town. "One thing I did take, and that is a dress which once belonged to a 4 or 5 year old girl. found it in one of the houses among many more valuable articles. I left the valuables, but the sight of the dress made me feel so sad to think that this poor little girl had to fee be fore up barbarians, thinking we came to kill her. I intend to bring this little prize of mine home. It will always remind me of my first battle,

and the cruelties of war. The Spanish soldiers deserted everything and fled from the force to the interior. I found the hospitals full of wounded sailors and so diers. The Spaniards must have lost 2,000 men at least. They told us that on shore after we had gone to the forts they blew up the French and German guns and magazines. We have no news of the war at the home station. If the Spaniards fight there as they did here, our people will have to watch themselves. They certainly are brave and fought hard. It seeemd all through the battle as if God was against

DE LOME AS A WARNING.

An Argentino Republio Newspaper's Instant

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14 .- The attention of certain officials of the United States Government has been called to an article published in a trustworthy newspaper of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, charging the Diplomatic Corps of Argentine, including its representative in this country, with strong sympathy with Spain, amounting to practical assistance in her war with the United States. Under the non de plume of "Ignatus" (anony mous) a series of articles abusive of the United States and her public men has appeared in another paper, the Nation, the organ of the Gov ernmental party in the Argentine Republic, and it is these letters that are denounced by the newspaper referred to first. It is intimated by this newspaper that the letters in the Nation were written by a high diplomatic officer of the Argentine Ropublic residing in Washington. The indictment against the Spanish sympathisers concludest

We take this opportunity to warn Ignatus (anonymous) that it would be best for him to guard more carefully his utterances and cease his slanderous attacks or he may soon find himself in an unenviable position, such as that occupied but recently by Dupuy de Lome, in whose footsteps he seems to be following, and whose downfall will be as ignominous a that of the Spanish Minister to the United States.

"The Argentine nation, speaking for the Gov ernment party, evidently has forgetten the 25th of May, and no longer remembers our grand national hymn which recites the infamous treatment inflicted upon us by that nation, whose whole record has been one of blood and crime. Is it not a shame that our Ministers and Consuls all over the world are now employing Spaniards at their residences and consulates in direct contradiction and violation of the Argentine law, while at the same time intelligent and It only shows that our foreign representatives are more interested in things Spanish than in things Argentine, which is most unfortunate for our country. To Spaniards their doors are always open, but an Argentine never enters.

"At the same it is well to now remind our people that the commander of the Argentine Army, Col. Pablo Richirl, has made a voluntary contribution of \$2,000 to the Spanish Patriots' League in Buenos Ayres for the use of Spain in her war against the United States, and has accompanied the gift by a letter over his signature and title of his position wishing Spain every success in her righteous warfare against the detestable Yankees."

GEN. BUTT WON'T INSPECT IT. Lafayette Post Regiment Not in His Domai

Gen. McCoskry Butt is going to Washington se-day or te-morrow to try again to secure a Brigadier-General's commission in the volunteer army. It is also expected that Gen. But erfield, commanding Lafayette Pest, will go to Weshington this week on business pertaining to

the recruiting done by his post. In the meantime the proposed inspection of the Lafayette Post regiment by Gen. Butt will not take place. Gen. Butterfield wrote to Gen Butt yesterday afternoon asking about it, and Gen. Butt replied in part as follows

'I have received no orders from the Governor to inspect the Lafayette Post regiment, and until such orders are received I am not authorized to act."

Gen. Butt said last night to THE SUN reporter: 'I am going to Washington this week to ask the President again to appoint me a Brigadier-General, and I shall waive my salary. Gov. Black has recommended my appointment, Gen. Merritt has asked for me, and Gen. Wilson. commanding the Sixth Army Corps, has written twice to me and once to the President, asking that I be sent to him as commander of a

LIEUT.-COL. ROWAN HERE.

He Got Garcia's Piedges to Co-operate in the

Lieut.-Col. Andrew S. Rowan, recently promoted upon recommendation of Major-Gen Miles, from First Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry to be a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volumteers and assigned to the Sixth Velunteer Infantry, is at the Windsor Hotel. The story o his visit to the camp of Gen. Caligto Garcia, not far from Santiago, how he got away from Cuba an open sailboat, and was subsequently picked up and landed at Key West, is now

In telling of some of his experiences to arm fficers yesterday, Lieut.-Col. Rowan said that he was received with the greatest cordiality by Gen. Garcia, who not only gave him information about the strength of the Spaniards in the vicinity of Santiago and about the best place for our troops to make a landing, but also agreed to do everything Gen. Miles asked in the way of cooperation with our army.
Lieut.-Col. Rowan will remain here until the latter part of the week, when he expects to receive his commission. Then he will join his regiment, one of the ten re-iments of immunes, composed of men from Tennessee and Kentucky.

part of the history of the war.

WASHINGTON, June 14 .- Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of the President's secretary, has volunteered as an army nurse and has made arrangements to join the staff of Clara Barton.
President of the Red Cross Society. The Porter
household in this city has been broken up and
the children cent to Connecticut to remain during Mrs. Perter's absence. SPAIN LOOKS TO GERMANY.

HOPRFUL OF THAT NATION'S PUR-POSES AT MANIEA.

Madrid Newspapers Say Spats Will Gladly Concedo Saval Stations, a Commercial Treaty, and Much Rico of Garmany Will Lond in Stopping the Advance of the United States-Reports from Berlin Say Germany Dece Not Intend to Offend Us.

Special Cable Desputches to Tan Sus. MadRid, June 14.-The press continues to be entimistic concerning Germany's supposed intentions in the Philippines. The newspapers urge that sacrifices be made to secure the aid of the Triple Alliance. They say they are convinced that the nation will willingly concede naval stations and coal depots in the Spanish East Indies to assist in developing its commercial and political relaions with Germany, and that it will grant a treaty of commerce if Emperer William will take the initiative in staying the advance of the United States.

BERLIN, June 14.—The newspapers here quote prominently an article from the Marine Poliische Correspondens voicing the naval opinion of the importance of Admiral Diederich's pres-

The writer contends that Spain is about to less the Philippine Islands, which will become a republic, whose Government will be less worthy of confidence than that of Chins. The reasons which made possible the German demand for the lease of a port in China may equally induce Germany to claim one from the new Government of the Philippines,

The main thing seems to be to gain a firm position against the license of the natives. Such a position is absolutely necessary owing to the important German interests in the islands, especially as German ships have no harbor under their own Government throughout eastern Asia except at Kiao Chou Bay. Other journals discuss the situation on the

ssumption that Spain's domination in the Philippines is irretrievably ended, but they avoid consideration of the possible annexation of the islands by the Americans. LONDON, June 14 .- The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News ridicules the Spanish delu-

sion that Admiral Diederich has been ordered to interfere if Admiral Dewey bombards Manila. Such action, he says, would mean war with the United States whereas Germany is really doing her utmost not to give offence to the Gov-

ernment at Washington.

The writer nevertheless thinks the article in the Marine Politische Correspondens signifi-cant, and contends that the situation is deserving of the watchful attention of the powers in terested.

MISS BARTON STARTS SOUTH. She Will Probably Proceed to Santingo

Once on the State of Toxas. A great impetus was given to the work of the Red Cross yesterday by the departure of Clara Barton for Key West, which really marks the beginning of the operations in connection with the invasion of Cuba by the American forces. Miss Barton left Washington in the morning accompanied by other members of the Red Cross staff, including Mrs. Addison B. Perter, wife of President McKinley's private secretary : George Kennan, Dr. J. B. Hubbell, general field agent, and the Rev. Dr. Kent of Washington. The latter has been a member of the Red Cross for a number of years, and, being anxious to do active work in the field, he was appointed assistant field agent at the camp at Jackson

It is expected that the relief ship State of Texas will sail from Tampa, following the transports to Santiago de Cuba upon the arrival of Miss Barton and her staff. Drs. Gardner and Egan, who are now in charge of the vessel, were o dered yesterday by the Central Cuban Relief Committee to have everything in readiness to sail as soon as Miss Barton arrives, providing Cemmodore Watson gives his consent. The steamer will be under his orders and protection until her arrival at a Cuban port. The departure of the State of Towns will persenters the establishment of a base of supplies for further Cuban redef work at Key West. Provision has already been made for locating a central station there. All supplies from the Relief Committee destined for Cuba will be sent to Key West and from there taken to Cuba by Red Cross despatch

boats. Just before her departure Miss Barton dered Dr. and Mrs. Lesser, the Surgeon and Sister-in Chief of the Red Cross, to proceed to worthy Argentines are without food at home ! | Key West for further instructions within go South upon one of the Red Cross ships now being fitted out. They will at any rate proceed without delay, and will be accompanied by Red Cross Counsel D. L. Cobb, who has been in Washington for some time.

A large steam in unch for use as a despatch boat was shipped to Key West from Boston last night. Another boat is expected to be ready in

It is probable that no nurses will so south up til Dr. Lesser arrives at Key West, as it is thought best to look over the ground first. About twelve nurses will probably follow him in a few days.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Relief Committee met yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce, William T. Wardwell presided. Other members of the committee present were Frederick D. Tappan, William G. Low, Dr. George F. Shrady, H. Townsend, Gustay H. Schwab, A. S. Solomons, Douglas Robinson, and Secretary John P. Faure. James Speyer also attended as a member of the Finance Com mittee, Mr. Schwab presented a report on the medical supply boat which the committee in tends to purchase. He said that a suitable boat had been found, but no offer of purchase will be made until an expert has reported upon her seagoing and other technical qualities. The boat, with her equipment, is expected to cost about \$60,000. This has not all been raised, and the immediate purchase of the boat depends upon future subscriptions. Mr. Tappan, the Vice Chairman of the Finance Committee, preented the draft of a new appeal for funds, and it is hoped to realize enough to get the boat

Douglas Robinson, in behalf of John Jacob astor, offered the committee yesterday the use of the building at 555 and 557 Broadway as lone as the premises remain unlessed. The committee gratefully accepted the offer, and the ouilding will probably be used as a general storehouse for supplies.

IN MEMORY OF THE MAINE.

Model of the Destroyed Warship Unveiled in the Pension Bureau Suilding.

WASHINGTON, June 14 .- An interesting coremeny took place this afternoon in the great court of the Pension Office, when a model of the Maine was unveiled in the presence of 2,000 employees and others. Chief Clerk Bayley arranged the ceremonies and Commissioner Evans presided. The model was placed on a stand, and after an invocation by Chaplain Couden of the House of Representatives, Miss Anita Evans, the daughter of he Commissioner, raised the flag ever the ship. The audience sang the "Mtar Spangled Banner," and, after a few remarks by the Commissioner, Senor Quesada made a speech in behalf of the

Cuban republic, The model, which is about nine feet long, was built by Superintendent Barnes of the Pension Office, and is regarded as a perfect reproduction of the Maine, including guns, boats, and ropes, a tablet of encaustic tiles was placed in the floor near the ship. It reads:

"In Memory of the Heroes of the United States Battleship Maine, Destroyed in Havana Harbor Feb. 15, 1898."

Pay of Volunteer Regiment Chaplains. WASHINGTON, June 14 .- The House Commit tee on Military Affairs to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill to give regimental chapsins in the volunteer army the pay and allowances of a Captain mounted, as in the regular ADORFO FERA, SPANISH SPE.

The Cuben Legation Says He Is Operating t Various Florida Places.

WASHINGTON, June 14.-The Cuban Legation in this city was advised to-day by its agents and representatives in Florida that a notorious Spanish spy is operating in Key West and other places in Florida. He is Adolfo Vera, a Cuban by birth, but a naturalised Mexican, for many years in the secret service of Spain. On many occasions he has informed the Spanish author ities of the movements of the Cubans and their plans while the Cubans supposed that he was friendly to their cause.

Vera is reported to have gone about the streets openly calling himself a Mexican and se-cretly obtaining all the information possible for the benefit of Spain in regard to the move ments of troops and the American warships He was one of the passengers on board the Span ish steamship Panams, which was taken as prize by an American ship, and with the other passengers got his liberty. He has an unen viable record as a spy.

In 1879, when the revolutionery movement was started which led to the ten years' war, Gen. Garcia, new second in command of the Cuban army, was in New York making arrange ments to secure ammunition and supplies for the contemplated movement and was directing at the same time plans for an uprising in Santa Clara. A famous revolutionary club co.upose of about seventy Cubans of that city had been organized and was making preparations for e struggle by sending provisions and supplies t the mountains as fast as possible. These Cubans had commissioned three men to convey their goods to the mountains, where they would all units later and begin operations at an opportune moment.

This undertaking was awarded to three Cuban patriots, Ramon Melero, Antonio Gomes and Antonie Cristo. After the supplies had already been started for the mountains one of the men Melero, communicated their plans to a friend whom he supposed could be trusted with a Cuban secret and whom he thought he could in terest in the Cuban revolution. That person was Adolfo Vera. The latter readily consented to join with the Cubans in their revolutionary movement and seemed pleased to be of some service. Melero and his comrades were followed and captured by the Spanish garrison at Santa Clara, Vera, immediately upon the departure of the patriots, had communicated their plans to the military chief of Spanish forces, As a result the entire train of supplies for the Cubans was confiscated and the three men tried before court-martial and sentenced to perpetua exile at Ceuta.

Vera is a native of Santa Clara and for many years has been in the secret service of Spain After the banishment of the three patriots he disappeared suddenly, being afraid of Cubans who sought revenge for his treachery, and next turned up in Mexico, where he was naturalized In 1893 he again returned to Santa Clara, and while seated in a café at that place was recog nized by Melero and his two brothers, who in the meantime had secured his pardon. When Melero could reach Vera he drew a knife and stabbed him several times so that he came near ending his life. The three brothers were again sent to prison. When Vera recovered he again went to Mexico and was not heard from again by any of the Cubans until he was found on board the Panama as a passenger. It is supposed that he was then bound for Cuba to con tinue his work as a spy.

The three patriots whom he sent to Centa for life are now officers in the Cuban Army under Gen. Gomes.

FIELD HOSPITAL SERVICE.

tion to the Brigade System by Army Physicians at Camp Alger. WASHINGTON, June 14 .- Medical officers of the army view with considerable impatience the epposition at Camp Alger among regimental surgeons to the plans of the Surgeon-General for a general hospital and medical ser vice. One official said that the objection for the most part, sprang from junior medical officers, who feared that the plans might be construed as a reflection upon their ability to care for the sick and wounded of their commands. The plan for a general hospital in the field was the result of experience gained during the cival war

The objection to the system does not extend to other camps than Camp Alger, and at Chickamauga and other places the plan has been found to work with great satisfaction. Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Smart, who prepared the official instructions for the regular and volunteer medical service, said to-day:

"An active campaign or a quick succession of battles would speedily demonstrate the advisability of retaining the brigade organization as long as the troops were in striking distance of the enemy, and while preserved in this way for a probable emergency the consolidated field hospital for the brigade has an opportunity of showing its superiority to the regimental hospitals, as well during the marches and strategic manouves of active ser vice as during its battles. Fewer wagons are required for the transportation of its property and supplies than for those of the four or five small hospitals which it replaces, because there is no unnecessary duplication of material; and the sick and wounded are held better in hand

for audden movements. "Under the regimental system the sick of all the reg ments are carried in ambulances, which generally follow in the rear of the division on the march, and at its close are divided among several regimental camps. Here the sick must await the arrival of the theavy trains before shelter or food can be provided for them; and it will be precisely when both are most needed, that is, during rainy and inclement weather, that the delay in their arrival will be greatest. They are cared for in the ambulances during the day, but a night are transferred to their regimental camp where their regimental hospital has merely ar official, not an actual, existence.

"Under the brigade system the hespital camp is fermed where the ambulances halt, and food and shelter are provided immediately, irrespective of the arrival of the main supply train Regimental bospitals ultimately disappear from the camps of veteran troops even during sea of inactivity and recuperation, their official existence being represented merely by the regi mental surgeons, who give first aid in emergen cies and examine the command daily to find ou who, if any, shall be sent to the consolidated

"A regimental hospital organization exists i most of the State military forces, as this system appears to answer the purposes of the Guard in their home service. Volunteer troops tendered by the State for Federal service, would likely have a similar medical organization, but when brigaded for actual war service the field hospital system of the civil war should be substituted.

BRING NEWS FROM PORTO RICO. Juan and Other Ports.

Capt, Augrove of the British steamship Tyr an, which arrived yesterday from San Juan, Porto Rico, whence she sailed on June 6, says that several days before he left the Spanish tor pedo boat Terror put in with her boilers out of order. New tubes were fitted, and she was coaled and provisioned and ready to sail when he last saw her. Capt. Augrove says that very little damage had been caused to the fortific tions by Admiral Sampson's bombardment. One church, through which a shell had passed, had bele in each end. Some of the Americanshells had not exploded, and one of them was kept at the entrance of a fort as a souvenir. There were four old-style gunboats and the Alfonso XIII. in San Juan harbor when the Tyrian sailed. The British steamship Darlington, Cant. Hud-

son, in yesterday from Porto Rican ports, did not touch at San Juan because the port was closed. At other places things were quiet. The natives were much worried, not knowing how soon the United States warships might appear The suxiliary cruisers St. Paul and St. Louis had been cruising all around the island. There was a strong feeling in favor of the United States throughout the island.

MILES CALLS FOR SHIPS.

AMERICAN BRIPOWNERS CHARTER TO UNCLE SAM. They Want to Soll-British Owners Offer

Plenty, but the Registry 811 Man Got Meld Up Somehow-Six British Ocean Liners Offered for the Porte Rico Expedition. Wanted-For charter by the United States Government, fifteen large, fine steamers to be used for transporting troops and live stock. For nearly two weeks Major J. W. Summer hayes, Assistant Depot Quartermaster at New York, has been trying to charter such vessels. So far he has secured just four, and of these only two were American ships, the Lampasas and the Nueces of the Mallory line. The other two, the Arkadia and Catania, were British ships, only recently admitted to American reg

There are plenty of steamships, but the owners seem to have decided among themselves that, while they are quite willing to sell their vessels to the Government, at a price which they consider fair, they are not willing to charter them "The worst of it is," said an army officer. yesterday, "that this applies only to American ship ewners. Apply to the companies owning ocean-going steamers and they will tell you that quite willing to sell. Their price has usu

have no ships for charter, but they are ally been found, upon inquiry, to be so high that the Gevernment wouldn't think of considering it. On the other hand, there are plenty of British steamships that might be bad for the asking. These vessels cannot be char tered, though, until they are admitted to Amer ican registry. A measure providing for the admission of foreign ships to American registry was introduced in Congress sometime ago. For some reason it has never become a law. oody seems to know why it is being held up. Perhaps some of the American shipowners can tell. As it is now, special legislation for every

ship applying for American registry is required. The Government is particular shout the kind of ships it charters for transports. They must be in good condition: they must be of iron or steel; they must be fairly swift, and, if possible, their bottoms must be sheathed with copper to prevent their becoming foul after service in tropical waters. There are plenty of such ships having American registry, but, as I said, the owners have thus far been unwilling to charte

Gen. Miles telegraphed to New York yesterday to hurry the transports to him at Tampa or Key West, with all possible speed. He asked particularly for six ocean liners. He specified that these vessels should be capable of carrying live stock. The names of six vessels of a certain transatiantic line were sent to him, with their dimensions. He telegraphed back to send them along at once. The vessels were all of British register, however, and they cannot be chartered without a special act of Congress in each case. The owners were perfectly willing to charter them, but they feared the ships drew too much water to be used for the purpose intended. The draught of each vessel was telegraphed to Gen.

It was learned yesterday that, unless the plan of the War Department is changed, the transports wanted will be used, in great part, to transport Gen. Coppinger's command to Porto Rico. This expedition, it was stated. will not be started until Santiago has been taken and the Spanish fleet in the harbor there a either captured or destroyed. In the meantime, some of the transports may be used to send additional troops to Cuba.

To-day Major Summerhayos will examine the Caracas and the Philadelphia of the Red D line. It was rumored last night that the British steamer Ailswald, which reached Quarantine late yesterday afternoon, was ordered by her agents. Spence & Young, to proceed at once to Tampa. The rumor carried with it the impression that she has been chartered by the Govern-

HEALTH OF OUR SHIPS.

Naval Authorities Surprised at So Little lilner

in the Floors. WASHINGTON, June 14 .- Naval medical men regard the present healthful condition of ships with the fleets South as remarkable and unprecedented, considering the severe strain both officers and sailors have been under for two months, and in warm climates to which few were accustomed. Line officers, however, say that the next trip home of the Solace will probably find on board a number of officers who have succumbed to the strain and who have been forced to give up. The chief cases of illness have been on the monitors, but the battleships and cruisers have not been free from the terrific heat below and hatches down the greater part of the time in the engine rooms gets as high as 16 . and never below 123°, while the thermometer in the apartments where the officers sleep is never be

Two officers the Cantain and executive of the Puritan have broken down from overwork and sufferings necessary to life on this type of ship in the tropics. Several engineers are in a bad way, and hold their posts purely through pride and real to be with their vessels during the war. It there are any siling officers on the Santiago fleet the department has not yet been advised of it, although it is anticipated that the present excellent health of the squadrons cannot continue indefinitely, and that sooner or later some detachments will follow.

The Surgeon-General of the navy takes ap optimistic view of the situation, and has no reason to anticipate any unusual sickness among either officers or men during the aummer. His officers are instructed to enforce the most careful saultary rules and to take every precaution to guard against sickness on ships The Solace will bring North any considerable number of men who may become ill.

CAN DRESS THEIR OWN WOUNDS. The Men in the Army of Invasion All Providwith Emergency Mits.

Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, surgeon U. S. A who is general purchasing agent for the medical department of the army in New York, said yesterday that thorough provision had been made for taking care of the sick and wounded in the army that is now on its way to Cuba. The pres ent strength of the Hospital Corps of the army is about 700. Of this number, 150 hospit stewards and their assistants, jucluding trained nurses, sailed on the transports. Just how many surgeons went along, Dr. Brown doesn't know. but he thinks there were twenty or twenty-fly For three weeks Dr. Brown has been shipping field hospital cots and bedding to Tampa in large quantities, and he has also shipped more than 1,000,000 yards of bandages. Beside each officer and man in Gen. Shafter's command s provided with appliances by which he can at tend to his own wounds, if they be not too severe. These appliances are done up in a waterproof package, and consist of two compresses. ne rolled bandage, and one triangular bandage. The kits cost 13 cents each and 60,000 of them have been shipped to Tampa. The United States Army is the only army in the world sup-

plied with such an outfit Perhaps the most useful article in the set is the triangular bandage. It is twenty-seven inches wide at the base, and may be used as aling for a wounded or broken limber to bind on splints. It has many advantages over the rolled bandage. Nearly any one can fold a piece of cloth, but few who have not had practice can handle a rolled bandage. For this reason alone the triangular bandage is most useful to the wounded soldier at a distance from a surgeon.

Alabama Regiment Mustered In.

MOBILE, Ala., June 14.-The Second Regiment, Alabama Volunteers, was mustered in this afternoon by Lieut. Hollis, U.S. A. There is a rumor current at the camp that the men will be paid to-morrow, and that the Second will move to Camp Coppinger this week. It is understood that when the soldiers now here leave no more will be sent to Mobile, but that Pensacela Fig., will be made a point of mobilisation embarkation for troops bound to Cube.

TO REORGANIES THE EXCLUSION. Pavorable Report on an Important Arm

WARHINGTON, June 14.-The House Commit tee on Military Affairs to-day ordered a favora ble report upon the bill to reorganize the en-gineer corps of the army. In a letter from Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, urging the passage of the bill, he says:

"The present number of officers in the corps of engineers is 109, exclusive of additional Sec and Lieutenants attached to the corps. This bill provides for a gradual addition of eighteen officers, or an increase of about one-sixth of the present number in each grade, as follows: One Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, five Captains, four First Lieutenants, and two Second Lieutenants.

"The necessity for this increase appears from the following considerations: The present or ranization was established by the act of July 25, 1866. Since that time the duties of the corps have been enormously increased. The great extension made by Congress in the im provement of rivers and harbors and the con struction of fortifications for seacoast defence makes it imperatively necessary that more officers should be provided for the efficient management of these works.

'An examination of the last statement of the duties of officers of the corps of engineers will show that nearly all the officers in actual charge of works have so many duties that efficient management is only secured by most incessant labor, and personal supervision is not, in many cases, possible though personal responsibility The present war will necessitate doubling the already too extensive duties of a number of officers in order to provide necessary details for field service.

"As indicative of the great increase of the duties of the corps of engineers without any incrosse in its members, it will be neted that the annual appropriations expended under the direction of officers of the corps of engineers between 1864 and 1879 averaged about four and one-quarter millions; frem 1880 to 1889, about nine and three-quarter millions, and between 1890 and 1897 this average had increased to about twenty millions. The number of separate works provided for in 1880 was about thirty-four, which number had increased in 1896 to over five hundred.

M'KINLEY RAD TO DECLINE.

Two Letters Expressive of the Public Patriotic Peeling of Te-Bay. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The following letters appropriate to Flag Day were written by President McKinley:

EXECUTIVE MARRION, WARRINGTON, June 18, 1808. DEAR MADAM: The cordiality of the invitation ex-tended to me by your committee in your favor of the 5th inst. is deeply appreciated, and I would consider t a privilege to participate in the coremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to be eracted to the memory of Francis Scott Key on June 14. Public business will, however, preclude the possibility of my acceptance.

The continued blessings of free government abould inspire in us a greater love for the flag. As we show our devotion to the lofty principles is represents, we should lose no opportunity to express our gratifude to those who have woven its history and its significance into story and song. Your committee and the associations have my best wishes that the exercises which have been arranged to honor the memory of this author of immortal verse, on the day particularly set apart as a testimonial to the flag, may be in the highest degree successful and a fitting recognition o the patriotic spirit which has ever animated our American citizenship. Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Mrs. A. L. Eaden, Chairman Committee on Programme and Arrangements, Key Monument Asso lation, Frederick, Md.

EXECUTIVE MARSION, WARRINGTON, May 28, 1895. DEAR GOY. TYLER: I have your favor of the 25th instant. The kind invitation which you have se courteously extended to me in behalf of the ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association, and personally, is cordially appreciated, and I am very sorry that I cannot send an acceptance, but it is imu for me to leave Washington just now. The observ-ance of Memorial Day is a fitting and beautiful tribute to our heroic dead. Every citizen should con ider it a privilege to take part in these cerementes. The splendid patriotism exhibited in every part of our common country exaits the American name and the spectacle of the North and the South marching under the old flag at the nation's call fills all heart with pride and gratitude. Thanking you heartly for

your gracious offer or new transport of the believe me, very sincerely yours,

William McKinley. Hen. J. Hous Tylun, Governor of Virginia, Bich

NEWARE TO SAIL TO-DAY. Paymaster-General Stewart Gets on Board the

NORFOLE, Va., June 14.-The cruiser Newark, t is stated, will sail from the Norfolk Navy Yard at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It is expected that after her arrival off Santiago she will be occasionally made the flagship of the squadron now assembled there. The ship will bereafter have only two instead of three masts. She has now but one fighting top, and that upon

her foremast Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart visited the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday on official business, and an amusing incident occurred when he visited Mie Newark. The ship was some distance from the pier, and only a sea ladder was in place by which to board her. A sailor in formed Capt. Barker that Paymaster Stewart was on the pier, not in uniform, and could not on board, Capt. Barker understood that the steward of the ship's paymaster was on the pier and told the sailor to tell him to on the pier and told the sailor to tell him to come on board. The sailor insisted that he could not climb the ladder. The Captain, at a loss to understand why he could not get on board in the same way as others connected with the ship, stepped out to investigate. When it was explained that the visitor was the Pay-master-leneral of the Navy a gangpiank was hurriedly rigged up and the head of the Pay Department was received with all the honors due his station.

ICTREROY COMING TO NEW YORK The Collier Santuit to Bring the Bynamite

Craiser Up to Sandy Hook. NEWFORT NEWS, June 14.—The former Brasilian dynamite cruiser Niotheroy, which is to be called the Buffale in the United States Navy. left here this morning at 11:30 o'clock in toy of the collier Santuit. The Santuit has a cargo of coal for Boston, but will leave the Buffalo inside Sandy Hook. The new mortar battery at Fort Monroe

nated on the beach between the old fort and the Pines battery, has been completed and the Engineer and Ordnance departments have turned it over to the commandant of the fort.

Chance for More Naval Militiamen The remaining sixty members of the battalion of the East New Jersey naval militia who wer not included in the detail assigned to the auxil-

fary cruiser Badger were summoned on board

the training ship Portsmouth at Hobeken last night and informed by Executive Officer Robert McLean that they would have an opportunity to collet in the navy under the Auxiliary Navy McLean said that he expected the Auxiliary Examining Board to visit the Portsmouth in

few days to examine all members who desired

to volunteer.

dollar medicines advanced as high as \$1.50. To-day prudent people are preparing for the coming rise by laying in supplies of medicines and other necessities. First

among medicines comes Hood's Sarsapa-

rilla, the great blood purifier and health

protector, then Hood's Pills, the best fam-

ily cathartic and liver pill. It is positive

practical economy to buy at least half a dozen bottles of each TO-DAY. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medic



A man must reap as he sows. If he sows fill-health he will reap ill-health. If he neglects his health the weeds of disease

neglects his health the weeds of disease will grow up and choke it.

It is a daily and hourly marvel that men will recklessly neglect their health, when a moment's thought should tell them that they are courting death. It lies in most every man's power to live to a green old age. If a man would only take the same care of himself that he does of his horse, of cow, or dog, he would enjoy good health. When a man owns a hundred-dollar horse, and it gets sick, he does not waste any time about doctoring him up. When his garden gets full of weeds, he doesn't delay about rooting them out, for he knows they will choke out his vegetables. When he is out of sorts, sick, nervous, headachey, has no appetite and is restless and sleepless at night, he pays little attention to it. The result is consumption, nervous prostration or some serious blood or skin disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medicai Discovery is the best of all medicines for hard working men. best of all medicines for hard working men.
It gives edge to the appetite, facilitates the
flow of digestive juices, invigorates the
liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-inaker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections, weak lungs, bleeding from lungs and kindred affections. Do not wait until the lungs are too far wasted to admit of

the lungs are too lar wasted to admit of being cured.

"As you know, five years ago the doctors had given me up to die with consumption," writes Mr. B. G. McKinney, of Deepwater, Fayette Co., W. Va. "I took treatment from Dr. R. V. Pierce, and am entirely well now. I had taken steadily, as directed, his "Golden Medical Dis-

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-stipation. One little "Pellet" is a dose.



To Consumers:

As the trade well knows, the leading brokers In whiskey in Louisville and Cincinnati mall price lists weekly, quoting all the brands and fairly showing their values. No other brand commands as high a price as Oil Crow Rye. It has been thus for yours, and is liable to remain so in the future. If you use Old Crow Rye for one week you will not be contented with any other. Buy of reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., SOLE BOTTLERS. 69 Fulton St., Also Broadway and 27th St.,

Attractive Eve Glasses.

It's a study with us. Only a few opticians—and they the very best—can fit the EYE as well as we. We know of none as successful in fitting the FACE and FEATURES, "Becoming Eveglasses"—that's the verdict, And the Schmidt Clip—it holds without hurbing. Attached for 50 cents. Circular FREE.

Oculista' Prescriptions filled. Factory on premises. Quick repairing. OPEN EVENINGS. Phone 1968-88.

F. G. Schmidt,

Optician-16 East 42d St.-Bet Madison SLEEPY FEELING

rolleves drowsiness Shun Substituce Put up only in bottles. SAVED AN OFFICER'S LIFE.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Private Letter Says That Brank Recemed Surgeon-General Steraberg. ALBANY, June 14 .- Wilbert J. Bronk of Waervliet, who is a member of Company D. Second Regiment. New York Volunteers, proved himself a hero last Thursday night, according to a letter just received by a resident of Watervliet. It states that while Surgeon-General Sternberg of Gen. Miles's staff was riding along the beach at Hillsborough Bay on Thursday night his horse stumbled and fell into the water, carrying the rider with him. The Surgeon-General could not withdraw his feet from the stirrups, and would have been drowned or trampled to death

The officer took Bronk's name and assured him he would be remembered. NAVAL MILITIA TO MARCH.

had it not been for the prompt assistance of

Private Bronk, who jumped into the water and

disentangled the officer and helped him to shore.

The Second Entiation to Come from Brooklyn to Manhattan This Morning. The men of the Second Battalion of the naval nilitia who have been mustered into the regular service will begin their duties aboard the New Hampshire to-day. The orders for the departure of the men were received by Commander Stayton yesterday afternoon. The men will assemble in the armory at Hanson place and Flat-bush avenue, Brooklyn, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and they will leave there promptly at

The line of march will be down Flatbush avenue to Fulton street, to Borough Hail, to Court street, Washington street and the bridge. From there they will go to the training ship at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street. President Greut, with a number of other public officials,

will review the men as they pass Borough Hall. MAJOR QUINN'S REMOVAL ASKED. lace Trouble Over the Work of Strongthoning the Defences of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14. The race quarrel ver the work at Forts Jackson and St. Philip culminated to-day in the adoption of a resolution by the Louisiana Legislature calling for the removal of Major J. B. Quinn, Un ted States engineer in charge of the district.

Major Quinn has been in charge of the work on the forts defending New Orleans. He first employed all white labor. Then the negroes, eaded by Henri Demas, the United States Naval Officer at this port, whose nomination was rejected by the United States Senate, objected, and called for a division of the work, jected, and called for a division of the work. Major Quinn discharged a number of the white laborers and filled their places with negrous sciented by Demas. This action caused a great deal of ill feeling. All the other white laborers resigned, and the work at the forts is backward in consequence. The white labor organizations protested, and the Legislature took up the matter and has called upon the President to remove, Major Quinn, on the ground that he has stirred up race trouble and has seriously handle capped and delayed the important work of completing the accessary defences of the city.

Secretary Alger Acha for \$18,000,000 More. WASHINGTON, June 14. Secretary Alger today transmitted to Congress through the Treasury Department the following additional estimates: Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, \$3,000,000; army transportation. \$10,000,000; contingencies of the army, \$100,-990; secret service, \$100,000; total, \$18,200,